Morning Oregonian.

VOL. XXI. NO. 6338. PORTLAND, OREGON: FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1881. PRICE—TEN CENTS.

RAILROADS

Oregon & California R

Fleet No. 1, Pass. trains will run as follows (DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY):

Eastside Division.

FROM PORTLAND TO ROSEBURG.

Mail Train. ARRIVE
7:30 A.M. Roseburg 4:30 P.M.
6:00 A.M. Portland 7:00 P.M.

Albany Express Train. ARRIVE
4:00 P.M. Lebanon 10:00 A.M.
8:45 A.M. Portland 4:30 P.M.

Freight Trains. ARRIVE
7:30 A.M. Junction 6:00 P.M.
8:45 A.M. Portland 4:30 P.M.

Westside Division.

PORTLAND TO CORVALLIS.

Mail Train. ARRIVE
7:30 A.M. Corvallis 5:30 P.M.
8:00 A.M. Portland 5:00 P.M.

Northern Pacific Railroad

PACIFIC DIVISION.

KALAMA TO TACOMA AND TACOMA TO WILKESON (Coal Mines).

Rail Line Trains Daily.

KALAMA (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED).
7:30 A.M., Kalama, ARRIVE
11:00 A.M., Tacoma, 3:30 P.M.

Puyallup Road Trains.

LEAVE ARRIVE
7:30 A.M., Tacoma, 8:30 A.M.
3:00 P.M., Puyallup, 12:30 P.M.

Connections.

Steamers with Pacific Mail Steamship Co. for Victoria, Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, and all points on Puget Sound.

Steamer will change for Steilacoom.

Steamer for Olympia and Tenino Rail Road.

O. R. & N. Co.'s boats for Upper Columbia and steamship lines connecting.

Steamer on Wednesday and Saturday for Cowlitz Landing, connecting with Oregon Railway & Navigation Co.'s trains for Tenino, Victoria, Natron, Dalles, Huntington and Fraser River.

DALLES DIVISION

Junction with O. R. & N. Co.'s boats for Upper Columbia River points, and with Regular Stage Line for Shaniko.

Connects at The Dalles with O. R. & N. Co.'s trains for Huntington, Baker City, Pendleton, Umatilla, Wallula, Walla Walla, Dayton, Lewiston, Colfax, Farmington, Moscow, Genesee, Palouse City, Pullman, Grand Ronde, Asotin, and all points in Grande Ronde Valley.

Through Tickets.

Tickets for sale at the principal offices in Portland and at the office of the O. R. & N. Co., Oregon, to Victoria and Seattle, via Tacoma and Steilacoom, and O. R. & N. Co.'s steamships to Portland, Oregon, and Tacoma.

Through Freight Bills.

Through freight bills issued to Portland, Oregon, and Tacoma.

Oregon Railway Company

LIMITED.

NEW ROUTE.

ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, JULY 10, 1881, TRAINS WILL RUN AS FOLLOWS:

EAST SIDE DIVISION.

PASSENGER TRAINS

Leave Portland via Oregon City and Woodburn for Salem, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 7:30 A.M.

Leave Woodburn for Portland via Oregon City and Brownsville, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 8:30 A.M., connecting at Oregon City with O. C. W. C. R. R. arriving at Portland at 11:30 A.M.

MIXED.

Leave Portland for Salem and Intermediate points on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 7:30 A.M.

Leave Salem for Portland, connecting with O. C. W. C. R. R. at Oregon City, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 7:30 A.M.

FREIGHT.

Leave Portland for Salem and Intermediate points on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 7:30 A.M.

Leave Salem for Portland, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 7:30 A.M.

Through Tickets to Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis, Omaha, Denver, Ogden, Salt Lake, Helena, Butte City, Huntington, Baker City, Pendleton, Umatilla, Wallula, Walla Walla, Dayton, Lewiston, Colfax, Farmington, Moscow, Genesee, Palouse City, Pullman, Grand Ronde, Asotin, and all points in Grande Ronde Valley.

Through Freight Bills.

Through freight bills issued to Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis, Omaha, Denver, Ogden, Salt Lake, Helena, Butte City, Huntington, Baker City, Pendleton, Umatilla, Wallula, Walla Walla, Dayton, Lewiston, Colfax, Farmington, Moscow, Genesee, Palouse City, Pullman, Grand Ronde, Asotin, and all points in Grande Ronde Valley.

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BET LITTLE CHANGE.

DEAN'S REPORTS SHOW A SLIGHT GAIN IN THE GENERAL CONDITION OF THE PATIENT.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE OREGONIAN.

Elberon, Sept. 15.—At the morning dressing, Sept. 15, the temperature was 98 1; pulse, 80; respiration, 20. The President passed the night well, sleeping quietly. At 9 A.M., when he was visited, he was found awake, and was being shaved. Until this time his pulse had not been quite so full and strong as it was yesterday, but without the marked elevation of temperature which has characterized the disturbance heretofore. At this hour the President is sitting up in bed, and will soon be dressed for the day. Dr. Boynton has just been here, and reports the President as doing well. He says the President's condition is very much improved over yesterday, and that the chances are now decidedly in favor of his recovery. Dr. Agnew has been in attendance upon the President since his arrival at Long Branch, and has been with him during the night. Dr. Agnew says that in spite of the accident which befell the President's wound a few days ago, and which for several weeks had the appearance of being quite serious, the President has progressed steadily and surely, and is now certainly not retrograding, but on the contrary is making progress towards convalescence. Private Secretary Brown says the President's appetite is much better this morning. Weather cool.

A Comfortable Night Passed.

The President passed a comfortable night and appears to be without much progress has been made since his arrival at Long Branch, it may be said that no serious accident or relapse has occurred, and in spite of the accident which befell the President's wound a few days ago, and which for several weeks had the appearance of being quite serious, the President has progressed steadily and surely, and is now certainly not retrograding, but on the contrary is making progress towards convalescence. Private Secretary Brown says the President's appetite is much better this morning. Weather cool.

Hamilton Hopeful.

Hamilton entertained an opinion on the President's case which is substance that the septicæmia condition of the President's blood will surely cause fluctuations of the pulse, temperature and respiration during the next week or ten days, and that until it is entirely eliminated it is impossible to say the President will overcome the disturbances which may occur from regularity of the blood, but it is altogether probable that the disturbances will be occasional—before the system is entirely rid of blood poison. He believes the President will eventually overcome the toxic effects of the blood, and for that is encouraged that his recovery will be very rapid. Probably it will be accomplished in about two weeks. The indications give every reasonable ground for encouragement that the President's case will be successful. The President's desire for a porterhouse steak, which is reported for him. Boynton considers this as the good indication as his own wishes were for a beefsteak that, while his condition is critical yesterday, there cannot be as due to be any marked change.

To-day.

The President was placed in bed after breakfast this morning, and is reclining there at present writing.

A Good Day.

Dr. Hamilton says the President was placed in his chair for several hours this morning, and is having a good day. The material the use in pulse or ton ure is remaining satisfactory.

Through Tickets.

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THE TURF.

American Race and English Prowess.

New York, Sept. 15.—A *Herald* London special says: "Yesterday's race of Commodore Rogers was the grand event of the day. The electrical heat, unbearable excesses were made for the way he has been operated against. Some said but Archer would win the last moment, Webster, Lorillard, others against the horse, was still subject from that saying race. Pincus gave Bullock better than seconds as such a reception from records any horse north country horse against seven to two was taken. Archer and Pincus, he riding with jockey's still louder cheers for American Pincus was quite overcome with his reception. He declared it was the greatest pleasure of his life to ride in training, the horse, he for but few days, perfectly understood his constitution could have brought him to the post as fit as Jacob Pincus did, yesterday. When the excitement has somewhat cooled down, Lorillard, Archer, who fought with him and say hundred sovereigns until mutinous, about the way he won. He said he had a good position on going until he asked Irvine to go, when the latter responded gallantly, and with 2lbs. great ease sent past the post as winner. It had been the most exciting and interesting race of recent years."

Iroquois Special Favorite at the Newmarket.

After the St. Leger race, Iroquois became second favorite for the Cesarewitch at Newmarket Sept. 20, with at 11 to 4 against him, with 12 to 1 against Geologist.

Pickaback for Iroquois.

According to the conditions of the St. Leger Iroquois by his victory incurs a pickaback for the Cesarewitch stakes.

Trotting at Beacon Park.

BOSTON, Sept. 15.—In the unfinished 2:21 race called Wednesday, Lucy C. was second and Dan Smith third.

The unfinished 2:30 class was won by Edwin Thorne, John S. Clark second, Josephus third. Best time 2:21¾.

In the 2:24 class Buzz won, Boy time 2:23¾.

The pacing race was won by Mollie Hunter, Lucy second, Boy Billy Disbrow and Bowsky Boy drawn. Best time 2:20¾.

Tinkett trotted for a special purse, $500, to beat her own record of 2:17¾, and made it in 2:16½.

The great Stallion Race.

BOSTON, Sept. 15.—Thirty thousand people were witnessed the great stallion race at Beacon park. Piedmont, Wedgewood and Santa Claus started, and the after won the first heat in 2:17¾, Piedmont second, Wedgewood won the second heat in 2:20¾, Santa Claus second. Third heat, won by Santa Claus, Piedmont 2d; time 2:18, Santa Claus won fourth heat and race, Piedmont 2d; time 2:19

Races at Sheepshead.

SHEEPSHEAD BAY, Sept. 15.—Three-quarter mile, Gluss 1st, Flight 2d, Chancellor 3d; time 1:15¾.

Mile and quarter race, Warfield 1st, Sir Hugh 2d, Fair Count 3d; time 2:04¼.

Two mile hurdle race, Friel King 1st, Sly Dance 2d, Bounce 3d; time 3:29½.

Mile and furlong, Gabriel 1st, Jerry Anderson 2d, Sprague 3d; time 1:58¾.

Steeple chase, Ingomar 1st, Andy Wommack 2d; time 3:26.

Several "Racy" Items.

At the fair grounds this afternoon Miss Belle Cook of California in the 2-mile race with Miss Louina Jewett made the best time on record: 3:46 minutes 15 seconds, beating the last on by eight seconds a mile. Miss Jewett's horse somehow she mounted him for the last time but it the fence threw her at and caused her to faint.

Little Brown Jug will try 65 minutes to beat Maud S. record, for a purse of $2500.

On Saturday Miss Cook will ride a 20-mile race against Miss Williams an Englishwoman.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

Rugs Members Expelled.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—The trades union congress to-day unanimously expelled several protected delegates for the reason that they still do not resign their trades unions. About 80 members favored and 30 opposed the expulsion.

Bank Fail'ure.

The Northern Counties Banking Co. of Newcastle, has failed with liabilities estimated at sixty-four to seventy thousands. A favorable liquidation is expected.

No Protection for Them.

The trades union congress yesterday made a decision on taxation against the fair trade movement by entirely unanimously throughout the proposals. In the trades union congress yesterday made a decision on taxation against the fair trade movement by entirely unanimously throughout the proposals. In the speech condemnatory to any return to the system of protection, and afterwards adopted a resolution for the immediate extension of certain privileged delegates who did not represent trades unions. A number in the concern questioned who were suspected of the intention to advocate fair trade interests accordingly left the hall.

London Items.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—The Archive in a letter says it absolutely necessary to maintain European control in Egypt.

The exhibition of Irish manufactures is to be held in 1883.

A fatal fire has occurred in Penire colliery, Glamorganshire. No loss of life.

Is not Satisfied.

Edward Marston, of the publishing firm of Low, Simpson, Marston, Searle & Irvington, writes a long letter to the *Times* condemning the draft of a copyright treaty proposed by American publishers as utterly selfish.

Newspaper Comments.

Several semi-official organs comment on the re-appointment of three emperors produced by the Danzig interview.

Chess Contest.

In the chess contest at Berlin to-day Zuckertort beat Tschepurin.

English Wool Market.

At the wool sales 10,300 bales were disposed of, chiefly Port Phillips and New Zealand. The market is fairly animated and prices steady.

Protection Wanted.

BERLIN, Sept. 14.—The clubs of several Jewish communities in the eastern provinces have appealed to the members of the congregation of Berlin synagogue to exert their influence for the purpose of affording their provincial brethren protection in the event of their resting during the coming Jewish festival.

Don't Like the Jews.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—The *Herald's* St. Petersburg says: An official decree has just been issued to all concerning the various commissioners appointed to study the relative situations of the Jews and the rest of the people for the purpose of devising measures to tax masses the Jews have been and are, in Russia. The word pernicious is used in the decree.

Jewish Question to be Considered.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 14.—The appointment is announced of special commissioners to consider the Jewish question in places where the Jews predominate.

A New Rush a Officials.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 15.—General Ignatieff has been appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs. Prince Lobanoff will probably succeed him as Minister of the Interior.

France not Anglous for Trouble.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—The *Times* London cablegram says: Thinking the financial thermometer more reliable than any other sign with the exception of approaching storms, I visited yesterday several leading bankers in the city. The conclusion was almost unanimous among them that the situation was very grave in many respects, but that they do not apprehend any general disturbance. Values are already distributed, and are likely to be more so, if the common sense of nations, it is believed, is sure to prevent anything like extreme action. The *Times'* Paris correspondent states emphatically that the Duke of Broglie's policy of peace at any price, and other words stold to his face of the universal horror of attending sarcasm—this was held, and it is understood, was the argument as to what action to be taken.

Night Expected.

Sept. 15.—The language of the states general comment. In light of the case it has very great significance. The charge here is that the President is in a dangerous degree. This may first, to admit the presence acknowledge the unfavorable of the medical profession days, now over, grown to be nearly the present theory. The fact is a most fruitful form of absorption, which has been a very common institution of poison ever. The wound and spontaneous, and works its parts, the pieces of a well man beats with regularity. Dr. Boynton said the pulse was 130 and over at night, and 100, to-day, 96 a.m. syd phon, still all the various septic conditions which are certainly not retrograded, to even the slightest hope this morning. Weather cool.

Varied Opinions.

Dr. Bayley, Sept. 15.—Dr. Boynton, in describing the "septic" in the bulletin to mean "general disease, such as typhoid fever, erysipelas, Gleet, &c., Dr. Agnew, Dr. Hamilton and Dr. Bliss, Dr. Gibbon, Dr. Reamont and Dr. Frazer, however, of the left lung, and the bullet has not yet been located. Agnew says he considers the condition of the President's case, as one of the most favorable that has yet appeared, and his opinion is encouraged by it. He said he had not been disappointed in the result of the President's case, which has not been as favorable a condition to-night as last night, and that the President has fully maintained his ground yesterday, and in fact as good as he had yesterday, and in fact as good as he had yesterday, and in fact as good as he had

The Daily Oregonian.

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 14, 1861.

WHEAT IN CALIFORNIA.

From the report of the Wheat Growers' Association of California, lately published, much light may be drawn that the excess of wheat in that state over the tonnage to carry it away was not nearly so great as figures have represented. From this the inference might be had that freights could be effected into a short time at lower rates than now. Even the amount of wheat in the state and in relation of that ago already arrived and known to be on the way, an excess of only about 200,000 tons was reckoned; and it would be fair to suppose that this would be much reduced by arrivals before March next of vessels not included in any of the lists set paid shot.

But advices from other sources suggest that caution be observed in considering these estimates. The amount of wheat is said to be underestimated on the one hand and the tonnage to be overestimated on the other. In opposition to the statement that the crop is when in California does not exceed 250,000 tons, figures are presented purporting to allow a surplus of half a million tons in excess of such estimate. The crop of this year is said to have 1,000,000 tons for export, while 650,000 tons were carried over from last year. If 250,000 tons have been shipped so far, the remaining surplus would be 1,400,000 tons. Now as the wheat growers' association estimate it at less than 1,000,000 tons, the difference is considerable enough to list such calculations very much one way or the other.

We incline to the opinion that the wheat-growers' association is committing, and no mistake similar to that made last year. For a long time it was asserted that tonnage enough was headed towards California to carry away the whole surplus. But wheat in enormously quantities continued to come forward, and at last it was discovered that an enormous greater surplus than had ever been reported was seeking shipment. The freight market rapidly advanced, the wheat market was broken, and tonnage which it was expected would be dropping in did not arrive. The enormous supply of wheat in California, making a surplus for shipment so much beyond what had been estimated, broke the market flat. Of course the market here followed the fortunes of that in California. The result was a low price for wheat and unprecedentedly high charters. The circumstances that produced these results were aggravated by the very course which had been injudiciously taken to break the freight market. The underestimate (or intentional miscalculation) of the wheat surplus, which was everywhere published, caused ship owners to stop sending vessels to this coast; and in consequence the attempt to "bear" charters and to raise the price of wheat by belittling the crop was precisely the opposite, in both directions, of what was intended. Charters went up, and wheat was forced down.

To such extent does the price of wheat on this coast depend upon the supply of shipping that it is certainly the interest of our wheat-growers to attract vessels hither, by showing that there is a surplus sufficient to load all that may come,—for such is the fact,—rather than to underestimate the crop and create a doubt in the minds of owners of vessels whether charters can be had, if they send their vessels this way. The whole case is summed up by a commercial paper of San Francisco in this statement: "Last year some of the farmers who were supposed to know made it appear that the crop was only half what it turned out to be; but the market did not go up. What happened was that ships ceased coming hither and the enormous surplus of 650,000 tons had to be carried over. It boosted up the freigh market to £4 5s 6d, and put down the wheat market in the same proportion. If recent statements are believed, the same will be the result this time. The wheat market cannot be advanced in this way, but the freight market can."

This subject is of great importance to us from its necessary effect on the wheat and freight market here. The vastly larger wheat supply of California, and the far greater commercial importance of San Francisco, exercise a controlling influence on our market. We fear there is no substantial reason to expect sufficient tonnage to move the surplus wheat of the Pacific slope before another harvest, and that a large amount will remain to be carried over till next year.

BALANCE OF TRADE.

In a recent article the London *Times* presented statistics which seemed to show that the apparent trade balance in favor of the United States was largely fictitious. This apparent balance, which last year amounted to $269,000,000, the *Times* estimates to have been more than consumed by the freight money we paid to foreign carriers, the interest on American securities held abroad, and remittances for American travellers in Europe. The *Pall Mall Gazette*, taking the same view as that of the *Times*, says that though Americans believe that the excess of their exports over imports gives them the power to call gold from their foreign debtors, and though they count this power as a sure preventive of financial disturbance, yet excess of exports is not necessarily a sign of wealth, but the nation that is always exporting more goods than it imports is nearly always a debtor nation, and its excess of exports is necessary to pay its debts. This view of the case goes deeper than that of our superficial balance-of-trade philosophers. It is essential truth. And the predictions and regular augmentation of wealth in Great Britain, though her imports nominally exceed the exports by large annual sums, is a standing demonstration of it.

CANNED GOODS.

Canned meats have become a very important article of export from the United States to foreign countries. The extent and value of the traffic can be seen from the fact that a single firm in Chicago sends to Europe more than $5,000,000 of canned meats annually. Their superiority over all other preserved meats of similar kinds is so well recognized that they are rapidly driving all other canned meats out of competition. Every exception however, is made by European butchers, sausage-makers and meat dealers to injure their reputation and check their sale. Our consuls abroad send through the state department frequent admonitions to those who pack these goods, to send to foreign markets none but the very best kinds. The same caution should be observed in respects of canned fruits. For goods in these lines America can take the markets of the world, if care is constantly observed in preparation and packing. The canning of meats and fruits should grow to be as great an industry with us as the canning of fish has become, and for the reason that more persons can be interested in it, it should yield wider profits. So far even our own consumption of these goods is supplied chiefly from abroad.

MORE TYLER.

Joseph Lyle, who was a member of Buchanan's cabinet, first as postmaster-general and afterwards as secretary of war, but who will be remembered perhaps more conspicuously as chief of the bureau of military justice during the rebellion, has been making public his recollections of events that preceded the outbreak of the war. What he had to say was called out by Judge Douglas' recent speech. The main point in Mr. Lyle's utterance is an attempt to vindicate Buchanan. He says it must be borne in mind that Buchanan was surrounded by a congress that would not have voted a man or a dollar to defend him in the hands of the executive had it known the precipitated; that the national value against great moral strength from the fact that these sellers were not attacked by the government but were treated with forbearance till they had first fired on the flag, and that this act on the part of the south roused the people of the northern states to a pitch of enthusiasm that carried them boldly through the struggle. Now, after the war, we think how different it would be if such a crisis were again upon us. But the country had to be educated to the crisis; and when all things are taken into consideration, the party divisions, the peaceful inclinations of the people and the attitude of congress, Judge Holt asserts, and with much plausibility, that no conspicuous acts of conciliation on the part of the government or its officers, or that the wise wisest and best. And yet it is apparent that President Buchanan shirked a great responsibility. Anxious to "side-step" the difficulty, to avoid the rising storm and to keep the peace till his successor could relieve him, he fell the south into the error of supposing that the north would not fight for the union. Even Jefferson Davis makes it plain that secession never would have been resorted to, had the south supposed the north would resist it to the extremity of determined war.

Hamlet is one of the enigmas of literature. It has caused more discussion than any single work ever produced, and stands as a monument of the marvelous depths of Shakespeare's mind. Critics will never be agreed as to whether the insanity of Hamlet was real or feigned, and the whole psychological cast of the play is full of the most puzzling questions. The literature of the discussion is the most voluminous in the entire realm of literary criticism. A new theory is now about to be projected into it. The author of this theory sees in Hamlet what nobody has ever thought of before, namely, that he prince of Denmark was a woman, and had been brought up as a boy for state purposes. A book is soon to be published by Lippincott to sustain this original and astounding theory. It is to be called, "The Mystery of Hamlet; an Attempt to Solve an Old Problem." The author of this original and startling theory, and the book by which it is to be supported, is E. P. Vining a well known railroad man of Omaha. It is assumed that this theory will account for all the apparent contradictions of character in Hamlet. It certainly presents a new issue in the discussion of the question; and this is something.

It is estimated that the world's production of paper is something like two thousand million pounds annually, one-half of which is used for printing and one-sixth for writing, while the remainder is coarse paper for packing and other purposes. The United States alone produces yearly 200,000 tons of paper averaging seventeen pounds per head for its population. The Englishman comes next, with about twelve pounds per head; the German takes eight pounds, the Frenchman seven pounds, while the Italian, Spaniard and Russian take respectively three pounds one and a half pounds, and one pound annually, the consumption of paper being roughly in proportion to the education and intellectual and political activity of the people.

The English press is very much given to speaking in disparaging terms of the "corruption in American politics," but if all accounts are true, their politics record is far worse than ours. Mr. Courtney, a member of the house, and one of the leader writers of the London *Times*, has been computing the cost of the last general election, with the following results: The cost for the city of London was $75,000; Greenwich, over $50,000; Southwark, $75,000; South Essex, $100,000; Middlesex, $90,000; Yorkshire, over $50,000; Durham, $230,000; (one candidate paid $60,000); Montgomeryshire, $100,000. Here is $975,000 among some half dozen constituencies, after all the reforms of the past fifty years.

The newest thing in the literary line is the patent, or ready-print sermon, which a Chicago firm offers to furnish, "printed on fine, clear, white paper with bold-faced type," etc., to ministers and students who will send their address. The firm sends a specimen sermon and proposes to furnish others to order from a list of 300 discourses on different subjects at the low price of 30 cents each. The sermons are warranted to be non-denominational and to be so sent that two ministers in the same section will not have the same sermons.

In pursuance of the determination of the Northern Pacific railroad company to commence at once the construction of their line on the north side of the Columbia river, from Ainsworth to The Dalles, Gen. Sprague has been instructed by Vice-President Oakes to put parties of engineers in the field immediately to revise former locations, and at the points of heavy work to put forces on the grade.

At the recent election in Spain it is said that five thousand votes were colonized in one place, and two hundred and fifty in another organized to vote as many times as should be necessary. And yet the late lamented William M. Tweed was in Spain but a short time.

The population of Vienna is 705,102. The number of houses in the city is 12,210. The Jewish population of the city is 72,543—a greater number perhaps than in any other city of the world with the possible exception of London.

MARRIED.

In St. Stephens chapel, Portland, on the 13th instant, by the Rev. John Roseburg, Mr. A. McCrocker and Miss Gussie Wasserman, both of this city. No cards.

NEW TO-DAY.

NOTICE.

Oregonian Railway Co., Limited.

THE WATER DIVISION OF THIS ROAD is now in order for freight and passenger business to HALSEYVILLE and for freight to ACKLEY, a point on Bryant's, near Lackamute river.

sep6 W. HOLMORE, Agent.

MILLINERY

Have Just Received and Opened an Elegant Stock of

HATS, BONNETS, RIBBONS,

AND

NOVELTIES IN MILLINERY,

Which is READY FOR EXAMINATION

At No. 103 First St.,

Next door to E. BROWNELL, and up stairs.

MISS A. S. JORGENSEN.

FIRST REGULAR AUCTION SALE

OF

FURNITURE, STOVES, ETC.

AT

THE OLD AUCTION STAND

Corner First and Pine,

On Saturday, Sept. 17, at 10 A. M.,

Comprising

1 Fine Wardrobe, 1 Set Book Shelves,
1 Carved Piano Stool, 2 Ash Stands,
1 Fine Ash Bedstead and Spring Mattress,
2 Three-quarter Bedsteads and Spring Mattresses,
1 Side Ash Bureau, 3 Washstands,
1 Rocking Chair, 4 Dining Room Chairs,

ALSO

1 Large Office Stove,
Parlor and Cook Stoves.

S. FRIEDMAN, Auctioneer.

GILMAN & CO. ..... AUCTIONEERS

REGULAR AUCTION SALE

We are instructed to dispose of, by auction, at our salesroom, No. 2 First street,

THIS MORNING,

FRIDAY, SEPT. 14, AT 10 A. M.

A Large Assortment of Household Furniture; comprising Household Goods of All Kinds.

ALSO

To close a consignment and for account of whom it may concern,

50 rolls 60 yds Tapestry Brussels Carpeting,
200 yds Ingrain Brussels Carpets,
76 lbs Starch, 150 lbs C. C. Soap,
1 Walnut Desk, 1 Iron Safe, 25 lbs Shot.

ALSO

1 Gentle Pony, and a varied assortment of

MERCHANDISE.

No reserve terms cash.

GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

SPECIAL AUCTION SALE

OF THE

BRICK BOOK STORE,

BELONGING TO H. L. McORMICK ESTATE,

NO. 91 SECOND STREET.

I will sell the entire Stock and Fixtures of the Above Named Place, Commencing

Friday Evening, September 16th,

AT 7 O'CLOCK.

STOCK CONSISTING OF

Novels, Historical Works,
Poems, Albums,
Catholic Prayer Books, Blank Books,
Stationery, Inks,
Pencils, Fancy Card Boards,
Drafting and Tracing Paper,
Tags, Etc., etc.

ALSO

2 Large Showcases,
1 Small Showcase,
2 Desks, 2 Counters, Shelving
Gas Fixtures, Etc.

S. FRIEDMAN ..... AUCTIONEER

ATTENTION, PHILOSOPHERS.

A SPECIAL MEETING IS HEREBY CALLED to be held on Thursday evening, in the office of Catlin & Nichols, at which the presence of every person at any time in the past an active or honorary member is especially desired. Business of great interest and importance is to be transacted.

sep13 ted W. G. STEEL, President.

G. W. PERRY & CO.,

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE

ACCOUNTANTS,

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Partnership bankruptcy, estate and other accounts adjusted, and examinations conducted, in town or country. Books regularly posted when required. sep6 tuthly&pmf

THE BROOKLYN MERCHANT SHIPPING AND TRADING CO. of London and Liverpool; Business Established 1851.

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Address the Manager, Brooklyn Docks, London. Telegraphic address, "BROOKLYNAM." London.

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TAX-PAYERS, ATTENTION.

By order of the County Court, the time for completing the Assessment Roll of this County has been extended to September 20, 1861, and in accordance with said order the Board of Equalization will meet on Monday, Sept. 23th, and continue in session one week.

GEORGE C. SIRES,
County Assessor.

aug29

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON MONDAY, September 30th, 1861, the Board of Equalization of Multnomah county, State of Oregon, will attend at the Court House in said county, at the office of the County Clerk, to publicly examine the Assessment Roll and correct all errors and omissions, and to hear the complaint or grievance of any person interested therein, and to make such alterations therein as may be just and proper; and all persons interested therein are hereby required to appear at the time and place above first named.

GEO. C. SIRES,
County Assessor, Multnomah county, Oregon.

Aug 31 d5 30

CITY OF PORTLAND.

OREGON AND WASHINGTON

MORTGAGE SAVINGS BANK.

THIS BANK is prepared to negotiate loans over Portland properties in

Sums of $500 to $25,000

AT

NINE PER CENT,

Repayable in one sum within five years, or on the repayment of one-tenth yearly, half-yearly or yearly instalments.

WILLIAM REID,
Managing Director.

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SEWING MACHINE STORE,

No. 125 Third St., Portland, Or.,

AND SAVE MONEY.

AGENT FOR THE

Singer, Howe, Wilson, Davis, Automatic, Royal St. Johns and Household Sewing Machines.

Sewing machines repaired and all kinds of needles and attachments for sale. sep6 tuthly

SEWING MACHINES OF ALL KINDS repaired and warranted. Needles and attachments for sale. Wilson, Howe, Singer, Davis, Automatic, Royal St. John and Household Machines. Office 86 Morrison street. sep4 tuthly

DRY GOODS, MILLINERY, ETC.

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PALACE HOUSE

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OUR CUSTOMERS

AND

THE PUBLIC

Will please notice that our

FALL IMPORTATIONS

FOR THIS SEASON,

DIRECT FROM NEW YORK,

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THE LATEST NOVELTIES

IN

DRESS GOODS,

With Trimmings to Match,

ALSO AN ELEGANT STOCK OF

FRENCH MILLINERY GOODS.

Ladies are respectfully invited to inspect the goods now opening.

LEWIS & STRAUSS.

WANTS.

BLACKSMITH WANTED—AT SMITH BROS.' Yoke and Bow Works. sep13 1

WANTED—A SMALL HOUSE OF SIX ROOMS, or 10 to 15 acres of land for market garden. Address "B," this office. sep13 1

WANTED—2 GOOD HARNESS MAKERS AT 215 Front street. P. LUCHSINGER. sep13 1

A COMPETENT GERMAN WOMAN WISHES a situation as first-class cook in American family. Call at 161 Third st. sep13 1

WANTED—A GOOD DO CHAMBER WORK and take care of children. Apply at Farmers and Mechanics' store, 51 First st. sep12

WANTED—FIFTY MEN TO SAW BOOM logs on the Willamette River. Apply at Pioneer House, corner of Front and Pine streets. Also, 2 children to hire by the day. Inquire at the same place. sep12

WANTED—A WOMAN OR MAN TO COOK IN Portside Hotel. Call at hotel near Weidler's mill. sep12

WANTED—A STEADY LAD FOR A STORE in town. One who understands his duties and is willing to make himself useful. Address "Store," Postoffice box No. 2. sep10

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS HAND ON A FARM in Eastern Oregon. Must be a good plowman and understand raising grain and stock. Inquire at this office. sep10

WANTED—FIRST CLASS DRY GOODS salesman. Apply at the City Dry Goods Store, 91 Third street. sep11

WANTED—A GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF CHILdren and do light work. Apply at 124 West Park, corner Washington street. sep11

WANTED—IN A NEIGHBORING TOWN, A good cook, who is also competent to do light work. Liberal wages and steady employment. Enquire at this office. sep7

WANTED.

AN APPRENTICE TO THE MACHINIST BUSIness. Apply at the Pioneer Iron Foundry, corner Front and Ash streets. sep11

WANTED—A MACHINIST OR WHO UNderstands the dismounting of steam boilers and engines. Inquire of or address at once THE OREGON IRON AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S factory. sep11tf

WANTED—ACTIVE GENERAL AND TRAVELling agents for the Universal Benevolent Association of Florida for immediate service. Send for circulars to Walter Price, secretary, 42 Seventh street, San Francisco, Cal. sep2d10

TO LET.

TO LET—A NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM SUITable for gentleman or wife or two single gentlemen, with or without board, with fire and use of bath. At 170 West Park street, between Morrison and Yamhill. sep13 1

FOR RENT—A FEW NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS IN a new house at 228 Seventh st. Reference required. sep12tf

HOUSE FOR RENT.

AND FURNITURE FOR SALE; NO. 181 YAMhill, corner West Park. Inquire of Mrs. B. Edwards. sep10tf

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 185 EAST, BET. WEST Park and Ellsworth. C. A. H. RICHARDS. sep10tf

TO LET.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET (suitable for gentlemen). sep10

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH BOARD, on or without room, can be had at No. 81 4th St., S. W. cor. Oak. sep6tf

TO LET.

BY THE DAY, WEEK OR MONTH NICELY furnished rooms in the Sherlock House corner Second and Oak. Night keys furnished for those renting desired. may30tf

RENT $45 MONTHLY.

THOSE TWO TENEMENT HOUSES ON B and Seventh street, recently finished with all modern conveniences, airy, healthy location. If desired, tenants can purchase these houses on the installment plan. Apply J. FRED CLARK, Real Estate Agent, 120 Washington street. jy29tf

FOR SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—TWELVE parcels of valuable suburban lands. See advertisement in another column. Full particulars at our office. J. FRED CLARK & CO., 120 Washington st. sep13 1

$1275

WILL BUY 2356 WITH GOOD HOUSE, ADjoining proposed depot in Carter's addition. PERRY & WHITE, Real Estate and Insurance Agents. sep13 1

FOR SALE.

SEVERAL FINE LOTS, MOST BEAUTIFULLY located in Carruthers.

Also, three good lots in Couch, at a bargain.

A large house on Yamhill street, between 5th and 6th. Apply to W. GILLETT & CO., No. 7 First st. sep12

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE FOR SALE.

THE ELEGANT FURNITURE OF RESIDENCE, in use in every detail, can be had at a great bargain by applying to GILMAN & CO., No. 2 First street. sep12

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY IN PORTLAND.

ONE OF THE FINEST FARMS IN JANE COUNTY, Oregon region, consisting of 320 acres (the very best of land) with good improvements, good house and barn, and due out yard of every variety of fruit. Adjoins the town of Arling on the east side of railroad. Prompt to Deer in Willis Wash and wishes to dispose of it. For particulars inquire of GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers, 101 Front street, or James Wheeler, Walla Walla, W. T. sep10tf

TO PROPERTY OWNERS ON THIRD STREET.

WANTED—EXTENSIVE PREMISES SUITable for the requirements of a wholesale and retail dry goods business, to be completed and ready for occupancy on the 1st prox. Apply by letter to EDWIN STOCK & CO., Box 96, Portland, Oregon, or personally at No. 51 Varies Hotel, within the next two days. sep9tf

BEAVERTON HOMESTEAD TRACT.

FOR SALE.—A FEW CHOICE AND DESIRABLE 5 acres from 10 Shares of land, adjacent to the Beaverton railway station, consisting of 10 beaver-dammed up and 8 liable for market gardens and milk ranches or for suburban homes.

J. FRED CLARK & CO.,
120 Washington st.

Or A. J. HAMILTON, Beaverton. sep6tf&w1

FOR SALE.

SO ACRES OF LAND, NEARLY CLEAR AND ready for the plow, within two miles of the city also in East Portland, and in a growing neighborhood, 70 fruit trees; house in lots; cash purchaser preferred; easy terms. Price one hundred and twenty dollars per acre. Apply at 100 Front street. A good ride to see the land. For further particulars, call in or address

HARRISON R. HAYMAN,
Norton House, Portland, O. T.

FOR SALE.

RARE CHANCE FOR A GOOD BARGAIN. THE Lot on the corner of Yamhill and Twenty-second streets, in the Yamhill Park Property, and one of the most valuable in the city. Well improved and in good order. For particulars inquire of J. D. Lamb, Esq., Walla Walla, or Mr. Sherwood, Superintendent of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express office, Portland. sep6tf

FOR SALE.

CASH OR APPROVED SECURITY ON 6 OR 12 months, the fine, fast sailing Union Country brig Ontario, 206 tons burthen, built in 1855, of white cedar and white oak, copper fastened, and in first-class condition. Apply to the undersigned, or to A. F. Watson, Watson's Addition.

ALEX. P. ANKENY.
aug31tf Ball & Ankeny, New Jersey Market Block.

GOOD BRICK FOR SALE.

INQUIRE OF C. M. WEBSTER, 145 FRONT ST., or N. E. cor. W. 1st, East Portland. jy23 tf

FOR SALE.

317 ACRES OF LAND—8 1/2 PER PENCE per acre will not foster; 1 purchaser of which is before and 1 1/2 feet through; this land is all in a body, and is of excellent quality, and is all under fence, and on the place; convenient to water; about 40 acres of which would sell for $2 per acre. To one who can make a cash purchase of the above land, a bargain will be given. Also, 160 acres of land, 1 mile from the above, for $1

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Students' lamp, complete...
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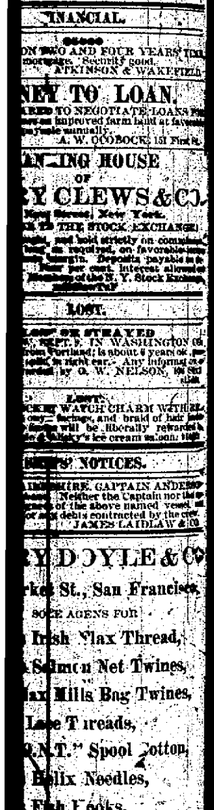

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The Daily Oregonian.

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 16, 1881.

THE CARBON RIVER COAL FIELDS.

The Recent Purchase of the Central Pacific Railroad Company—The Mines to be Vigorously Worked.

[New York Graphic, Sept. 10.]

Last week I visited the Carbon River coal region, where I was kindly entertained by Mr. Wingard and Mr. Chandler for two days, and although pressed for time, I also visited the great town of Wilkinson on the plateau 500 feet above the coal deposit. This town contains about 60 dwellings, of all sorts, stores, hotel, engine house, steam saw mill, which cuts about twenty thousand feet of lumber daily for houses and coal chutes, into which the coal is dumped and from which it is unloaded into the coal cars upon the Broad gauge railroad to New Tacoma, thirty miles.

The coal veins are mostly situated along Carbon river, on both sides of it, beginning near the water and extending one above another to the hills for about 3 miles. Between the veins are seams of sandstone rock, and clay, and sometimes sand and gravel. The angle of the dip of the rock and of the coal is the same, each being about 45 degrees. The river runs down through a deep ravine, in some places 1,000 feet wide and three feet deep, and of a milk color. It rises at the west base of Mount Rainier, and it is said that numerous white coal oil compound rocks side down from the mountain in the summer time with the glaciers into the stream and are washed down it, giving this color to the water; in the winter season the waters are clear.

It may not be amiss to give a short history of these mines. About two years ago Mr. Wingate discovered coal cropping out upon the bluffs, and on examination it was known that there was enough out to justify the working of them for commerce. Accordingly, some eight gentlemen at once formed a company, known as the Carbon Hill Coal Company, and commenced to improve those mines. The N. P. R. R. Co., some 18 months ago, built a branch road to the mines (from the main road to Wilkinson) about three miles. The coal company pay taxes from the United States, mineral lands, at $20 per acre, sections 4 and 34, township and range, not essential. The engine house is upon the town site, and large wire ropes are run out from the great drum in the engine room and the loaded cars are drawn up and the empty cars let down upon two long inclined narrow gauge railroad tracks, upon an angle of about thirty degrees, to the coal tunnels. Along the river are railroad tracks to and into each tunnel. The men draw by hand the empty coal cars to the different side chutes, and mules draw out the loaded cars to the main inclined ways.

Four tunnels are opened out, and for about four teen months past the coal company have sent off to New Tacoma upon the cars about 300 tons of this coal daily. It is free burning, leaves little clear or foreign substances, and is excellent for blacksmiths and for coal gas. It leaves no clinkers, but only a few ashes when burned. It is also excellent fuel, emitting but little smoke and burns with a bright flame.

As fast as this coal became known, it was more and more sought after. The Wilkinson coal mines had ceased to be worked to any extent for nearly two years past, and much of the carrying capacity of the N. P. R. R. was consumed by the haul from New Tacoma to the mines. It would require about a million dollars to enlarge the production of the mines to the extent of the tonnage of the broad gauge road from New Tacoma and the great demand for the coal.

So the coal company concluded to sell out to some wealthy company that could develop fully the vast coal mines. Recently an Agent of Mr. Villard made proposals to purchase the two sections with the franchise. But no bargain was had, and several of the owners or officers of the Central Pacific railroad offered something over a half a million dollars for the two sections with their franchise, which was accepted, and on the 1st inst., the whole property was turned over to them.

Mr. Wingate is retained for the present as superintendent of the mines, and Mr. Chandler as clerk. The new owners have ordered the supply of coal to be increased to 800 or 900 tons here daily forthwith.

A new tunnel is now being built, three widths, eight feet of coal, the side chutes are extended in the other tunnels, and in a couple or three weeks' time the production will be as ordered. The N. P. R. R. Co. have sold no part of their road, nor its franchise to the mine owners. They have bargained to deliver all the coal which shall be mined here for the Central Pacific Co. to New Tacoma, at $1 per ton. When it is known that the Central Pacific Co. use about 1500 tons of stone coal daily in all ways, and that no other coal on this coast answers them so well for all purposes as this does, the whole story of their buying these mines is manifest. They can transport the coal to all sections upon their own ships. Thus we see that another mammoth capital is identified here in developing these vast coal mines, giving employment to a large additional number of laboring men, and increasing the tonnage upon the said road to the mines from New Tacoma.

It may be remarked that this coal needs no screening, but is used in the same condition in which it comes out from the mines.

The deepest veins here are 1100 feet, 1136 inches solid coal. I inquired of Mr. Wingate how much coal an acre of surface of coal, one foot thick, would yield. His answer was 1500 tons. Now, admitting that only 1000 acres of those two sections are thus underlaid with coal, and multiply 1000 by 114 feet 11 inches, and that product by 1000, and the answer will be the number of tons which the N. P. R. R. Co. can obtain from their mines here. The N. P. R. R. Co. own four sections of coal lands close to these mines. Those veins crop out three miles north, across the hills at Wilkinson, and they extend south to an unknown distance.

According to the reports of mining experts these vast coal fields extend the whole way from the Columbia on the south to the Brittel line on the north, and the Cascades on the east to the lower Sound upon the west. I have been at no place to write about the timber and the great variety of precious and common minerals in all this large district of country. Now that the N. P. R. R. Co. on their two lines, one from Kalama to New Tacoma, and the other from Eastern Washington by the Snoqualmie pass to New Tacoma, will turn out to be worth millions of dollars.

I should not have gone into the details of the Carbon Hill coal mines and surroundings so extensively but for the fact that the outside world has but little knowledge of the vast undeveloped wealth in minerals and timber there are in this part of western Washington territory. It is to be hoped that congress will employ and send here a competent geologist and mineral expert to examine and report upon the minerals and rocks in this country.

DAVID NEWSOME.

The Influx of Foreign Workmen.

[New York Graphic.]

There is a great deal of nonsense and an evident cropping out of the spirit of know nothingism in the complaints which are made from time to time respecting "the invasion of foreign workmen into most of the mechanical trades in this country, and the exclusion therefrom of native workmen. It is said that nearly all the bricklayers, stone masons, stonecutters, carpenters, cabinet makers, piano-makers and workmen engaged in other mechanical trades in this metropolis and in the other large cities of the country are foreigners, and that the poor natives are crowded out. And it is proposed to demand legislation to compel employers to take at least one native for each three foreigners, and to place illegal trades unions consisting of foreigners. All this is arrant nonsense. The foreign workmen who come here are skilled in their trades, take a pride in them, and are not above their business. The young Americans have foolishly imbibed a contempt for manual labor, and want to be "gentlemen"—to become counter-jumpers, or salesmen, or book-keepers, or anything else that will enable them to keep their hands soft and clean, and to starve miserably on three or five dollars a week. When they get over this folly, if they ever do get over it, and are willing to go to work to learn a good trade and to follow it, they will have no difficulty in obtaining employment. But they must first learn their trade—and this is just what the great majority of them are unwilling to do. The scale of technical education in this country is very low. The Chinese government removed its pupils from New England, not because they were learning too much, but because they were not learning enough that was practical and valuable, and it has since been to the technical schools of France and Germany, where they can learn what they cannot learn here. The old race of skilled American mechanics is dying out. Their sons will not learn the trades of their fathers. They want to be shopkeepers, or lawyers, or anything but a thing that is genteel. The most skilled mechanics we now have are of foreign birth and education, and they are naturally preferred to ignorant and unskilled natives. The absurd stopping this by legislation is as absurd as to propose to dam the Mississippi with a fishing pole.

Bulky Horses.

[Germantown Telegraph.]

As long as we can remember we have read of so many for bulky horses, and they have been pretty much of the same character—that is, to examine the harness on one side and then on the other, then jump into the wagon and drive off. Very nice, but try it. Next take the horse out of the shafts, and make him go round and round until he is giddy, etc. Rather difficult, we think, to make a horse giddy. Next, to place the hand over the horse's nose and hold it there, preventing him from taking a couple of turns of stout twine around the foreleg just below the knee, tight enough for the horse to feel, and tie in a bowknot. He will at once start, and the string can be easily removed. Next, take the tail of the horse between the hind legs, and tie by a cord to the saddle-girth. Next, tie a string around the horse's ear close to his head.

There is another which we have frequently answered, which is to catch up a handful of dirt and force it into the mouth of the animal.

But there is still another, the one we have adopted in all cases, and have never yet known to fail. It is to pass a twine around the lower jaw, and of course below the tongue, and tie it quite tight over the top of the head, leaving an end of two or three feet, by which to pull it, walking in front of the horse. This will be found to be a remedy in all cases if properly done.

Not Interested in the Fight.

The political pulse does not beat so high in the south as it did previous to the last presidential election. The people of that section find it more to their profit to attend to their business interests than to sympathize with, or take part in, a contest which does not immediately concern them for the reason we have the following from the Atlanta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist*:

We want to warn those New York democrats before it is too late that the southern is preparing any over the row between Tammany and Tilden. They might play the anti-and-ruin policy from now until the return of Conkling and nobody will be hurt except some who are hungering for the loaves and fishes. The south is just now engaged in quite profitable business that cavorting around the political arena begging Kelly to fall on Tilden's bosom and such nonsense.

The "Detroit" Explosion.

[London Cable, Sept. 9th.]

The report of inquiry at Plymouth in the case of the disaster to the steamship Detroit has been presented to the captain and officers of all on board. In the opinion of the court the first explosion was caused by gas evolved in the coal bunkers, into which a light had probably been introduced for purposes of examination. The court further expressed the opinion that the second explosion was the result of the first, the violence of which burst the bulkhead and allowed the flame to get to the magazine.

Chicago Wheat Market.

Chicago, Sept. 15.—Wheat opened at $1 28 @ ⅞ cash and October; $1 30 October, $1 33 November, $1 36¾ December.

THE NORTHWEST.

Here is up now a small pox of trouble in the Dalles. G. G. Smith, who died under peculiar circumstances lately, left his widow and children destitute, and was thought to be going to marry there for several years.

Washington Territory.

Rev. J. H. Wythe died at his residence in Seattle on the 12th inst., of typhoid fever. He leaves a wife and son in charge.

One hundred and seventeen carloads of coal passed Ruby Junction on the Northern Pacific railroad in Snoqualmie Gap on Saturday between the hours of 10 A. M. and 12 M. The day previous about two hundred cars passed. To make the day's work 1170 tons or more. This is daily in the largest amount of coal ever brought over the road in the same length of time.

The inspection and purchase of logs for milling purposes in this neighborhood is reported to Col. Custer Grove, Capt. Thomas Mercer, Capt. James Jackson, Capt. Chas. Bradley, Lieut. H. P. Page Wainwright. An average rate of $700 per 1,000 is allowed as he puts it. These will serve for this purpose from time to time at Fort Walla Walla.

Intelligencer: The purchase of the coal mine, the new company came into possession of a very large scow, or barge, 140 feet long, 30 feet beam and 4 feet depth of hold, on which the loaded cars were formerly transported across Lake Washington. Of late it has been of no use. It is now intended to have the huge chief remain a little and sent round to the Columbia river where it can be put to use. To build such a craft would cost about $5000.

Miss Edith Sanderson has completed last week as assistant teacher in the Belltown school. This completes the list of teachers for Seattle proper, the other two having been selected before. The district rates, beyond the city limits, outside Lake Union at Salmon bay. Two teachers will there be wanted during a part of the year now almost coming. The living of whom will bring up the number in the public school service to thirty-two teachers, or one more than last year, and about three times as many as six years ago.

Puget Sound Courier Mail: Harvesting is progressing satisfactorily; the weather thus far has been propitious; every laborer who has offered has found immediate employment at remunerative wages; the supply has been equal to the demand and no more; the yield is fully up to the average; prices are unusually high and promising, and barring untoward events which cannot now be foreseen, this will be a very prosperous season to our farmers, in which they have a greater share. It is estimated that there will not be less than 10,000 tons of grain of this year's crop to ship from this vicinity.

The city council of Seattle has fixed the salaries of city officers as follows: Justice of the peace receive the regular fees allowed by the territory; the city marshal also receives fees but no salary; the city clerk who has formerly received $600 per annum has been raised to $900; the city attorney has been raised from $600 to $900; the treasurer receives 3 per cent as before; the health officer has heretofore had no stated salary, but now is fixed at $900 per annum; no change has been made in the surveyor's wages; the street commissioner's wages have been raised from $3 to $3 50 per day; no change in harbor master; the assessor is to get $3 50 instead of $800 as formerly; the salary of police, who performs the duties of fire warden and harbor master without compensation, is not changed, but remains at $100 per month; the night police have been raised from $70 to $80 per month.

Catching Polar Bears.

[San Francisco Chronicle.]

I do so pity those men on the Rodgers," remarked Mrs. Max, passing the major the honey, which he always insisted upon having with his rice cakes.

"Yes, indeed," replied the major, who was a little cynical that morning, having burned his mouth with coffee. "Yes, indeed, my dear, the life of an Arctic explorer must be hard. They are so isolated from the world. Just imagine, if you can, the horror of living three years out of the dust, and wind, and fog, and rain of our glorious climate; of not meeting all that is the best of your set; and then it takes the dreaded story to hold the better if it is of being without the consolation afforded you by the bus of stock dealer who knows you are glad of an opportunity to hear him a twenty minutes' lecture on millinery and Japanese decoration stores do not daily entrap one's wife; of being—"

"Why, major, how you do talk! I was only thinking of the horrid things the dodgers crew will have to do to get their bear steaks."

"How's that?" asked the major, instantly interested over the subject of steaks, which he holds to be quite a great importance than the Arctic land troubles.

"What I know about it," resumed Mrs. Max, "I read in a fashion paper, and it ought to be true."

"It certainly ought to be, Mrs. Max, if only on account of its old age."

"Well, the article said," continued Mrs. Max, pretending to ignore the major, "that in their favorite reading, that Arctic explorers when they want to kill a polar bear plant a big knife in the ice with the blade sticking up. They daub the blade with cold, and the bear comes along and licks it and cuts his tongue off. There is no cold that he didn't feel the cut, but, tasting his own blood, continues to lick the knife until his tongue is all frayed, and he bleeds to death. Isn't it dreadful?"

"Quiet your fears my dear," said the major when his wife had finished. "This is the way they killed the bears when the story was first published, but in the last twenty years an improvement has been made, which I will tell you about. From me I shall give me just a drop more of coffee, with cold milk this time. The way the thing is done now is as follows: When Capt. Berry, of the Rodgers, wants a polar bear for dinner, he gives a Kodiakman a dog, per-haps-spring and chunk of salt pork. The Kodiakman compresses the spring perfectly flat, wraps the pork around it tight, and rolls it up until it freezes solid. Then the frozen pork, stuffed with the bed-spring, is thrown out to the next iceberg, where it is promptly swallowed by a polar bear. When the bear's lower stomach thaws out the pork it releases the spring, and the bear soon dies from a pain in his side."

"Major," said Mrs. Max with much warmth, "I don't believe there is a bit of truth in it."

"No, my dear, and you won't in a few years, you see if in some fashion paper, and then you will swear by it."

Cosmic Emotion.

[Nineteenth Century.]

In Homer as in Shakespeare the worn up of nature holds but a subordinate place. To keep great brains the folds of many fountained Ida, the wastes of starry Arbur, the moonlight sleeping on the bank, the morn walking over the dew of some high eastern hill—these are but the frame of scenery set to their pictures of men and women and scenes of passions, of suffering, character, of hope, despair, love and devotion. Poetry taken as a whole, presents us with an image of man, not of nature; the drama of real life, not a dream of the universe. And if the story is built it beautiful, it may be nothing to the smile of a child. One speech of Prometheus, or of Hamlet or Faust, does more to nurse that 10,000 dunnets. Any poetic idea instead of nature is a casket of certain fine ore for the sake of their beauty and their majesty. It calls to mind exquisite myriads of other acts that are not beautiful, and yet are very real and act powerfully on us. Dogs in our streets, the inquisitive who have shown us how to see the world radiant and harmonious. It is an ideal, faithfully precious and love greeting. But it is not for real truth, or rather not the whole truth—far from it. The world is not all radiant and harmonious; it is often savage and chaotic. In thought we can see only the bright, but in life we have to face the dark side. Wrath, truth, conflict, not are about as every where. If tornadoes, earthquakes, glacier epochs, are not very frequent, there is everywhere decay, disquietude, waste, every hour and, in every pore of the vast world. Science, nature at its richest, on the slopes of some Andes or Himalayas, where natural chaos shows us most vision of delight and peace. We gaze more steadily; we see how antagonism and vegetable and inorganic life are at war tearing each other; every beast holds its destructive tusk, every tree is a secret of torture, combat, death; everything preys on everything; animals, storms, suns and moons we adore. The power of the world, the climate tortures to death the living world, and the imminent work it is waged by the animate, or by its own impulses. We need as little that is this earth at all as a safe explorer has to be hurt. They are so isolated from the world. Just imagine, if you can, the horror of living three years out of the dust, and wind, and fog, and rain of our glorious climate; of not meeting all that is the best of your set; and then it takes the dreaded story to hold the better if it is of being without the consolation afforded you by the bus of stock dealer who knows you are glad of an opportunity to hear him a twenty minutes' lecture on millinery and Japanese decoration stores do not daily entrap one's wife; of being—"

"Why, major, how you do talk! I was only thinking of the horrid things the dodgers crew will have to do to get their bear steaks."

"How's that?" asked the major, instantly interested over the subject of steaks, which he holds to be quite a great importance than the Arctic land troubles.

"What I know about it," resumed Mrs. Max, "I read in a fashion paper, and it ought to be true."

"It certainly ought to be, Mrs. Max, if only on account of its old age."

"Well, the article said," continued Mrs. Max, pretending to ignore the major, "that in their favorite reading, that Arctic explorers when they want to kill a polar bear plant a big knife in the ice with the blade sticking up. They daub the blade with cold, and the bear comes along and licks it and cuts his tongue off. There is no cold that he didn't feel the cut, but, tasting his own blood, continues to lick the knife until his tongue is all frayed, and he bleeds to death. Isn't it dreadful?"

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"Major," said Mrs. Max with much warmth, "I don't believe there is a bit of truth in it."

"No, my dear, and you won't in a few years, you see if in some fashion paper, and then you will swear by it."

Ben Butler Sued.

New York, Aug. 31.—The U. S. circuit attorney this afternoon began the preparation of documents in connection to handle certain actions now pending in the U. S. circuit court against Benjamin F. Butler to recover $675,000 claimed by the Lents now of New York, but formerly of Virginia. He will be additional actions, one for $300,000 and $1 million other for $1 000 000 damages. During the war he was Secretary that Lents were engaged in the union, active of rebels for the confiscate property. He was then in a courtroom and was found guilty of the charges and sentenced to $1 and chain. His property was confiscated. John H. Lents is now action for $300,000 damages for injuries to his building machinery, machinery and personal property destroyed. [illegible] brought against Butler [illegible] Lents [illegible] Butler [illegible] Lents [illegible] Butler [illegible] Lents [illegible]